

THE JOURNAL.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We anticipate our Thursday's publication in order to lay the Governor's Message before our readers. It was received by mail on yesterday morning, but not until our paper for that day had been put to press. The State Journal has the following brief notice of the document:

The author certainly entertains but little confidence in the intelligence of the people or else he would not attempt to make them believe that the increased demand for breadstuffs during the past year was occasioned by the cessation of the tariff of 1842. Who does not know that it was wholly created by a failure of crops in Europe?

Let plenty again smile upon the people of that portion of the world, and they can supply themselves at a much cheaper rate than it can be taken from them from our shores.

Why regard the war, the assertion, (contradicted as it is by history and by Calhoun and Benton), that Mexico commenced it by the invasion of our soil and by shedding the blood of American citizens, is repeated. This portion of the message is too near a copy of the President's message to shield it from the charge of plagiarism.

It is not humiliating to think that a Governor of a State should attempt to screen his political friends from the responsibility of annexing Texas by attempting to place it upon the shoulders of John Tyler? A bold avowal of the truth would have commended more respect.

Why did the Governor, in his message, suppose that people of this State will forget that he, and his whole party, advocated the principle of all their votes?

He takes up the worn out song of the "Union," and the President, of "indemnity for the past and security for the future," and sings it an octave higher. This, he was in duty bound to do. His allegiance to his party would not suffer him to do otherwise.

It is remarkable that the Governor, while ascribing the non-payment of the debts due by Mexico to our citizens, as one of the causes of the war, should acknowledge that Indiana has not even paid the interest on her debt for five years!

GREAT TAYLOR MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.—The friends of Gen. Taylor held an immense Philadelphia, in the saloon of the museum, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. From the rostrum, says the Inquirer, it presented a sublime spectacle. The galleries contained a large number of ladies, whose approving smiles lent an enchantment to the scene, whilst on the main floor there was a perfect mass of men.

Dr. John K. Mitchell presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents. Several letters were read from distinguished gentlemen, among them Gen. Shields, Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll, Chas. J. Ingersoll, H. W. Hilliard, John W. Jones, D. S. Kaufman, and Allen. Evans. Able addresses were delivered by David Paul Brown, and O. F. Johnson, Esqs. and Gen. P. Skon Smith.

Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That appreciating the distinguished services, the illustrious achievements of the hero of Fort Harrison, Okeechobee, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, and above all, appreciating the sublime moral courage and love of country, that has dared rebuke the spirit of party, in rejecting a nomination for the Presidency, at the hands of either party, we have assembled, irrespective of party lines, to respond to the country's nomination of Gen. Taylor as the President of the United States; nomination long since made in the hearts of all who prefer the triumphs of principle to the triumphs of party.

Resolved, That the more the character of old Rough and Ready becomes known to the people, the greater is their admiration of his rare and noble qualities. Fully impressed with his ability, firmness, integrity, judgment, and forecast, they behold in him a man of the noble simplicity and heroism—the bravest of the brave on the field of battle—as generous as brave—as humane as generous—self-possessed and wise in council; utterly void of cant or affectation, of pomp or ceremony;—something between the comports of real merit—he is emphatically the man for the crisis; and his elevation to the Presidency, disfranchising the political atmosphere and restoring to the country the model virtues which characterized the administration of George Washington, will restore, also, the ascendancy of that higher principle of popular sovereignty—henceforth and forever, the people of this Republic, by the grace of God, free and independent, are able, willing, and resolved to elect at the ballot-box direct their own President, Vice-Presidents, and national Representatives, free from the dictates and behests of King Caucus!

Resolved, That approving the people's State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of February, the anniversary of the Father of his Country and of the battle of Buena Vista, we do most respectfully and earnestly urge upon the independent American freemen of each county and Congressional district of Pennsylvania to be up and doing in this noble cause, and to send delegates to the State convention to settle an electoral ticket of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, to be composed of men, who, favoring the Rough and Ready demonstration, are bold to declare their absolute independence of either party, and to stand forth to the country as the representatives of the people's will.

Resolved, That the Democratic Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th inst., made the following appointments of electors.

FOR STATE ELECTORS.
R. D. Owen, of Posey county, and Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, of Elkhart co.

FOR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
Andrew L. Robinson, of Vanderburgh co., and Walter March, of Delaware co.

1st Dist.—Nathaniel Albertson, of Harrison co.; contingent, Smith Miller, of Gibson.

2d Dist.—Cyrus L. Dunham, of Washington; contingent, John F. Carr, of Jackson.

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10th Dist.—And. J. Harlan, of Grant; contingent, Morrison Rulon, of Jay.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
The House of Representatives.

Having confidence for the performance of the duties committed to your charge, by the people of the Senate, it becomes my duty [a duty which it is regretted I was prevented from performing previous to your late adjournment, by severe bodily injury, the result of a recent accident,] to communicate to you the condition of the commonwealth, and to suggest such measures as may seem to be demanded for the preservation and increase of the public welfare. In doing so, it affords me a heartfelt pleasure to congratulate you upon the general prosperity which has prevailed within our borders during the past year. We have enjoyed the blessings of health in an unusual degree, the supremacy of the laws has been maintained, and the labor of the husbandman has been bountifully rewarded by luxuriant crops, which he had been enabled to dispose of at liberal prices, thus giving a renewed impulse to business of every description. Evidences of great improvement in the country, so large people are everywhere visible. Our cities and towns steadily increasing in wealth and population, and the primeval forests which still cover a large portion of the country are rapidly disappearing, to give place to the rich products which are drawn by the hand of industry from a generous and fertile soil.

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every thing indicates that the present appearance of financial depression throughout the country, is no illusion, and that a fair proportion is afforded, of its being substantial and permanent. Nevertheless it should be remembered that when the tide of prosperity is swelling to its greatest height there is the greatest need of caution. The irrepressible energy and love of enterprise of the American people, are apt to induce them, when fired with success, to overlook the bounds of prudence and fall into extravagant and ruinous speculations. The sure and only sure remedy against this threatening evil, is the observance of economy and industry, and above all, to resist the allurements of credit. Occasional success in former communications to express my serious convictions that the observance of this caution is essential to the continuance of our welfare and prosperity. Impelled by a filial regard for the State, which is the seat of my home and of my attachments, and which has bid me under deep and painful obligations, cannot omit, in this crisis of our affairs to once more caution my fellow citizens against a practice, which experience has proven to be fraught with ruin. It is earnestly to be hoped that while they industriously and vigorously improve the advantages that are now within their reach, they will be sufficiently careful to avoid the evils into which they have fallen from this cause on former occasions.

The present war with Mexico is deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as the consequences of a resort to arms, are at all times seriously to be deplored, and more especially by a people who are so anxious to preserve the peace and like ours.—Nevertheless the Congress of the U. States, vested by the constitution with the appropriate power having declared, by a vote nearly approaching unanimity, that war exists and by the act of Mexico, it becomes us as American citizens, to uphold the rights, the honor, and the laws of our country, and to stand by the arms in every emergency. The history of our race has too lamentably proven, that how great soever may be its desire, peace is not in the power of any nation. Unless the pacific spirit and policy of one power is met by a corresponding spirit and policy on the part of the other, the questions in issue are left in the last resort to the arbitrament of the sword. Few instances, it is believed are to be found on the page of history, of a war, more justifiable by the laws of nations so far as the United States are concerned, than in which they are now engaged with Mexico. Not content with a long series of aggressions, running back into the year 1821, which was the first of her asserted independence, against the persons and property of our citizens, for which reparation was promised by her accredited agents, only to be followed by disappointment—passing by the peace and long suffering of the United States government, under the last six administrations, Mexico at last brought on the war, by striking the first blow and shedding the first blood.

Nor can it be successfully maintained, that the advance of our troops beyond the Nueces, was the real cause of the war, when it is considered that long before that advance, Mexico had distinctly and repeatedly taken the ground through her minister at Washington, her government at home and her generals in the field, that the annexation of Texas was the true cause and origin of the war which has ensued.

Before the advance of our troops, it was repeatedly and formally published by the commanders of the Mexican armies, that their object and mission was to conquer and wrest from our possession, one of the States of this Union—a State which had been made such with the solemnities of law, and that too from territory acquired by the United States from the treaty of 1803.

This war, then, it is true, was a war of conquest, but it was so on the part of Mexico. Such certainly is the fact, if any faith is to be placed in the solemn declaration of a nation, made through its authorized functionaries, and followed up by corresponding action.

It is demonstrable, then, that the war was brought about by the unjustifiable acts and aggressions of the Mexican government; for it is assumed as a proposition that is incontrovertible, that whatever differences of opinion may have existed in our own country as to the propriety or expediency of the acquisition of Texas as far as the United States were concerned, yet that Mexico had no reason to complain of that measure. That territory was at the time, both by right and in fact, as independent of Mexico, as Mexico herself of the crown of Spain, against the claims of which she has so far as the United States were concerned, yet that Mexico had no reason to complain of that measure. That territory was at the time, both by right and in fact, as independent of Mexico, as Mexico herself of the crown of Spain, against the claims of which she has so far as the United States were concerned, yet that Mexico had no reason to complain of that measure.

Under these circumstances, to have been deterred from doing an act not improper in itself, clearly justified by the laws of nations, and called for by the unanimous voice of those interested by the throes of a nation, and entitled to interfere, would have invited further aggression from the same quarter, and lowered the character of our country in the estimation of all other nations. In the progress of the war thus forced upon us, our country has been attacked by a mere spirit of conquest or rage, or the effusion of blood by bringing it to a speed, close, as to inspire that and other powers with such a respect for our prowess as will, for a long period, it is hoped, save us from the necessity of again having recourse to arms.

That the indemnity to which we are entitled should be paid, is a matter of course, and the effort of blood by bringing it to a speed, close, as to inspire that and other powers with such a respect for our prowess as will, for a long period, it is hoped, save us from the necessity of again having recourse to arms.

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in the accompanying report of the Adj. General. I am strongly recommended to your attention the careful preservation of the rights and privileges of the brave men who are thus absent in the service of their country. In every constitutional measure, having for its object such protection or extension of their political or personal rights as circumstances may seem to demand, or to evince our gratitude so justly due them from the State for their services and sacrifices, I assure you of my thorough co-operation.

The ordinary expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October last was \$792,767.

The ordinary expenses for the year 1848, are estimated by the Auditor in his report at the present session, at \$751,900. The number of polls returned for 1847, (estimating for the counties of Cass, Crawford, Jefferson, Lake, Pulaski and Wells, from which returns have not been received, as being only the same as last year,) are 129,557, being an increase of 2,762 over that of the preceding year. The value of the entire taxable property for 1847, (estimating in like manner for the same counties,) is \$124,558,060, leaving an increase of \$1,908,506, over that of last year.

The amount of revenue paid into the State Treasury during the last fiscal year, including the proceeds of the sale of the State stock, was \$654,485,07 more than was paid in during the previous fiscal year.

The assessment for 1847 is, for State purpose \$490,674,77, and for county, township, road and school purposes collectively, \$562,671,20. Add to these sums the deficiencies of former years, \$11,258,47, and the total amount of the duplicates for 1847, \$1,100,604,41.

A slight examination of our present revenue system will be sufficient to demonstrate its great susceptibility of improvement. Under its workings, it is quite manifest that a large amount of the invisible wealth of the community, the laws of our country, and the value of our land, and the more portable and valuable kinds of personal property, &c., is not found on the assessment of rolls. This description of taxables is generally owned by those who are the best able to pay, and their non-assessment leaves the burden of taxation so much the heavier upon property which is visible, and especially on lands, which cannot escape notice and scrutiny, and which the true policy of our State requires should not be visited with disfavor.

The assessment sheets of 1847 as compared with those of 1846, show a decrease of personal property, in some counties, to the amount of \$20,000, in one county to \$40,000, in another to \$50,000, and in another to \$75,000. The Auditor of State has presented some further facts and reflections, at the close of his report made at the present session, which are of great interest and importance.

Although careful and elaborate legislation is probably necessary to make the system such as it ought to be, yet it is believed that very little labor will be found sufficient to remove its most glaring evils, and the subject is recommended to your consideration.

By an act of Congress to establish a uniform time of holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union, approved January 23, 1845, it is provided that the electors shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in the year in which they are to be appointed.

As the day for holding such elections heretofore, in this State, has been on the first Monday of Nov. of each year, and as by the existing State laws, the returns of the same from the several townships are required to be delivered to the proper authorities on the first Monday of December, Wednesday, the postponement of the time of the delivery of such returns until the Thursday after the election, is respectfully recommended in order that the same time may be afforded for maturing the returns under the present, as under the proposed law.

It was also provided that unless the subscription towards the canal was made, and bonds to the amount of \$40,000, principally on account of the subscription, were deposited with the Auditor of State, before the day of the election, by the hand of the marshal, or of special messengers. From motives of economy, it is presumed, that the marshals will always be employed in the transmission, unless in case of emergency, when the Governor may deem it expedient to employ one or more special messengers for the performance of that service, some provision should also be made by law, settling the amount and pointing out the mode of their compensation.

By reference to the Auditor's report, it appears that the interest on the late extended debt of Indiana, now amounting (or rather at the commencement of the operation under its late arrangement it did amount) to \$11,065,000, in the shape of outstanding bonds. On this amount, no interest had been paid (until that of the 1st of January, 1848) for the year 1847, and the credit of the State was prostrated. This amount of the annual interest on that debt, is over half a million of dollars, (\$574,700) payable half yearly. This debt, large in itself, was therefore increasing at a rapid and fearful rate, and in view of that and of our other pecuniary embarrassments, it is not surprising that the State should have been driven to the necessity of borrowing money, and to the sale of its lands, and to the sale of its bonds, and to the sale of its stocks, and to the sale of its other property, and to the sale of its other assets, and to the sale of its other resources, and to the sale of its other means, and to the sale of its other powers, and to the sale of its other privileges, and to the sale of its other rights, and to the sale of its other interests, and to the sale of its other claims, and to the sale of its other demands, and to the sale of its other obligations, and to the sale of its other responsibilities, and to the sale of its other duties, and to the sale of its other honors, and to the sale of its other glories, and to the sale of its other triumphs, and to the sale of its other victories, and 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